

CANADA

Its History
Its Resources
Its Development

LECTURE

GIVEN IN

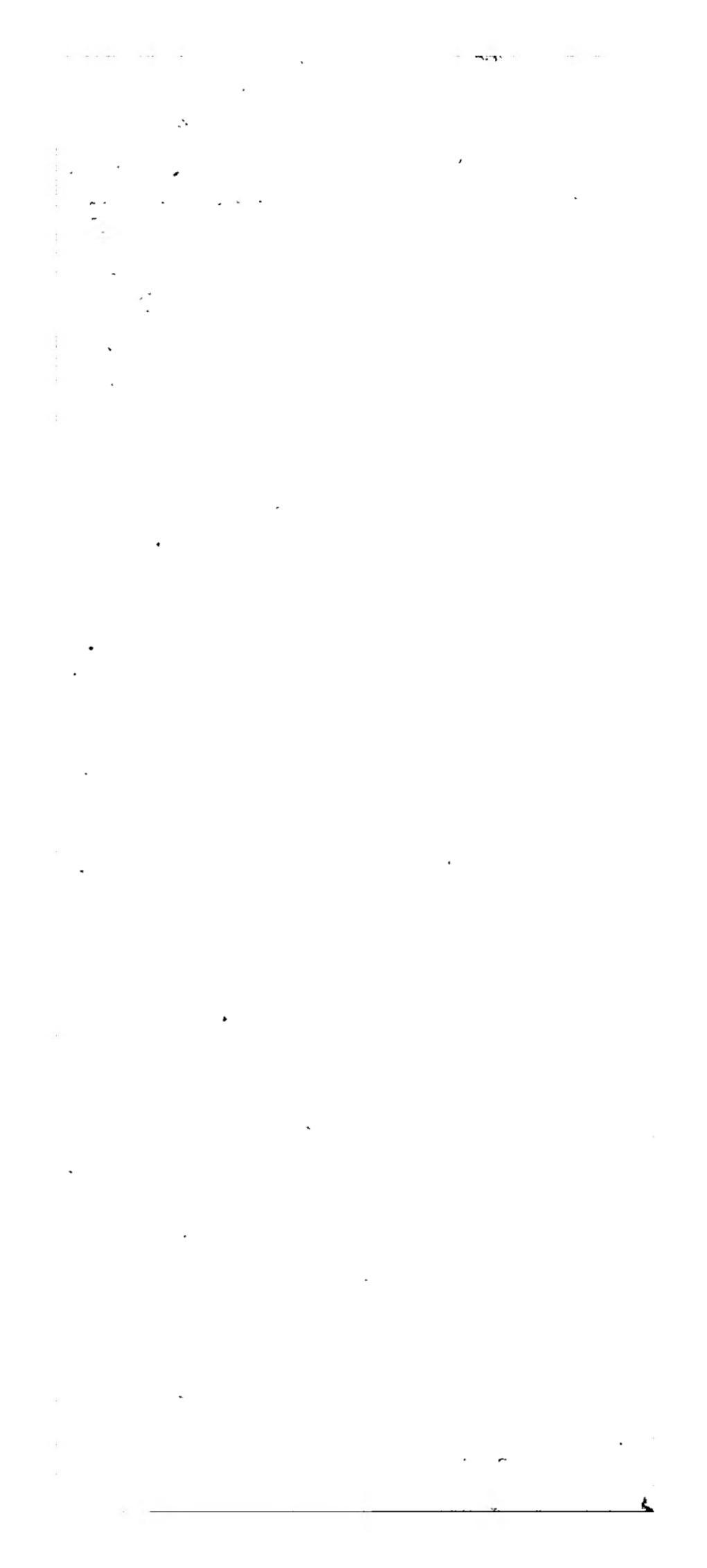
ST. JOSEPH'S HALL, YONKERS, N. Y.

JANUARY 23, 1908

BY

REV. L. P. GRAVEL.

Courtesy of
Catholic Home Journal
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CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada is set by nature in a position of which its people have reason to be proud.

It comprises the northern half of North America. Its southern boundary is the United States; on the east is the Atlantic; on the west, the Pacific, and on the north, the Arctic Ocean.

Its area is 3½ million square miles, a little larger than the United States, and nearly equal to that of Europe.

From Halifax, N. S., on the Atlantic, to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast, there are 3,740 miles by rail.

From Victoria, on the Pacific, to Dawson, on the Yukon River, is 1,550 miles by ocean, river and rail.

From Fort Williams, on Lake Superior, by the waterway of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, to Quebec Seaport, is 1,400 miles, and from Quebec City to the Atlantic coast, at the Straits of Belle Isle, there are 850 miles.

Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534, and remained a French colony up to the year 1763, when, by the Treaty of Paris, Louis XV., King of France, ceded Canada to England.

There were 60,000 French and Canadians when this bargain was made not quite 150 years ago between the two great nations, and to-day they number somewhere around 3,000,000.

In 1867, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia formed a confederation, and to-day the Dominion of Canada is a confederation of nine provinces, namely: Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, one territory, the Yukon; and three districts, Mackenzie-Athabaska, Keewatin, and Ungava.

The Dominion is governed by a Parliament, answering to the American Congress, and composed of two Houses, "The Commons," elected by the people, and "The Senate," appointed by the government. The Governor-General, instead of being elected by the people, like the United States President, is

appointed by the English Crown. It is about the only and last colonial bond which unites Canada to Great Britain.

For, indeed, Canada is slowly but inevitably moving towards independence. Canadians are truly loyal to the English Crown and enjoy full liberty and freedom of government under its rule, but, like ripe fruit, must eventually drop from the parent stem; there will come a time when Canada must separate from the mother country.

The Laurier government has taken gigantic strides in that direction by obtaining from the English government the right for Canada to enact its own commercial treaties with foreign nations, without permission from the Colonial Office.

Canada, which has the same trouble as the United States as regards the Japanese immigration question, sent its own special envoy to Tokio to settle the matter without the interference of England.

We may say that Canada, under the British flag, is practically independent and its inhabitants perfectly happy to remain in the "status quo" until such time comes, set by Divine Providence, that will strike the hour of "Independence" at the "Bells of Liberty."

Each province, like each State of the American Republic, is governed by a Legislature elected by the people.

It has unbounded agricultural resources and immense mineral wealth. Its inland lakes and teeming fisheries; its vast forests and thousands of miles of sea coast; its geographical situation in northern and vigorous latitudes, midway between Europe and Asia; its pivotal position in regard to the maritime supremacy, its commercial progress and transportation facilities should produce both prosperity and power. Canada, in fact, requires only to be known in order to be appreciated.

Living on this same North American continent, nay, being neighbors to the Canadians, Americans should be well informed not only of the past

(1) HISTORY,
but of the
(2) ACTUAL RESOURCES.
and

(3) DEVELOPMENT

of the Dominion of Canada, which undoubtedly, in the designs of Divine Providence, is called upon to play, in a near future, an important part in the history and economics of North America.

For, in the idea recently expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of the Dominion, which is that of all Canadians, that, as the 19th century was the century of the United States, the 20th century is the century of Canada. That is, that the progress and development of Canada in the present century will be as great as that of the United States in the last century.

The United States have a population of 80 millions; Canada 6 millions. The population of the United States, at the beginning of last century was about the same as that of Canada, at the beginning of this century.

I will draw your kind attention to the history, the resources and the development of Canada.

(1) THE HISTORY.

The explorers and settlers who came to Canada in the early days found themselves in a position of great hardships and danger. Beyond them lay the vast continent, covered with primeval forests, its only inhabitants wild beasts and savage men, the latter scattered over broad areas. But the adventurous spirit which led them to desert friends and firesides, to brave the perils of the deep and the unknown dangers that might await them in a new and uncivilized world, was an indication of the courage and enterprise they were subsequently to display.

I must merely glide over the lasting works achieved by the great Catholic Champlain, the founder of Quebec, in 1608, and who gave his name to the lake lying in the northern part of New York State; of that other great Catholic man, de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal, in 1642; of Adam Daulac, who after receiving the Sacraments with his companions, a handful of men, 17 Frenchmen, 4 Algonquin Indians and 1 Huron, behind a rude and open fence, kept 700 Iroquois warriors at bay and destroyed large numbers of them, and thus saved Montreal and perhaps the

whole of Canada; of de Courcelles, in his expeditions against the ferocious Mohawks, in 1666; of de Fontenac, in the continuation of his predecessors' wars against these Indians, who finally martyred in the State of New York Jogues Lallement Garnier and Breboeuf.

I will take exception, however, in regard to an episode of these terrible Indian wars, because it illustrates the character of the women of these days.

The conditions of life during the long period in which the Iroquois were the scourge of Canada, put to daily test the valor of the French settlers, and innumerable instances of heroism brighten the annals of the time.

Here is the story:

One of the most romantic was the defence of the fort at Vercheres, in 1692, by Madeleine, daughter of the lord of the place, a girl only 14 years of age.

The inhabitants being at work in the fields, no one was left in charge but two soldiers, two boys and an old man of 80 and some women and children. In the neighborhood appeared 40 or 50 Indians. Madeleine was outside the fort and at the sight of the Indians made for the gate, but an Indian ran close behind her. He had already caught the handkerchief which hung around her neck, but with admirable coolness she untied the knot, and with a last effort sprang at the gate, now at hand, and had just the time to bolt it after her.

She then placed herself in command of the feeble garrison and inspired them with her own courage and enthusiasm, although the two soldiers were so badly frightened that she found one of them preparing to set fire to a powder cask and blow up the magazine. Her two brothers, 10 and 12 years old, respectively, assisted the soldiers in firing upon the Iroquois from loopholes in the wall, and Madeleine caused cannon to be discharged. She placed her young brothers and the old man in three of the bastions, while she occupied the fourth herself. The two soldiers and a man who had been brought in covertly from the outside, occupied the blockhouse. For a week the slender garrison was on duty, not resting night.

or day, until it was relieved by a French Lieutenant, with some forty men.

Such were the women of the New World.

Let me mention here the exploits of the LeMoyne family, the names of the great discoverers; Pere Marquette, a Jesuit priest, discoverer of the Mississippi River; Joliette, Jean Nicolet, De Groseillers, Nicolas Perrot, St. Lusson, La Salle, Hennepin, another Jesuit priest; Henri de Tonty, Duluth—achievements and discoveries by Catholic men, by the way, which gave France claim to the whole territory stretching from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, by way of the Great Lakes.

It remains for me to point out, in this brief historical sketch of Canada's French colonial days, a few facts and dates, and finally bring before your gaze, amidst the gloomy forests of a vast continent, through these great lakes, lands, rivers and basins, stretching from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, in a wilderness peopled by savages and wild animals, the awful spectacle of two great nations, France and England, fighting for the mastery of that land during the greater part of a hundred years:

"The flag of England and the flag of France
Waved in wars' alternate chance."

While the French had settled in what was called then New France, to-day Canada, the English had settled in Virginia and in New England, the New England States of to-day.

The gradual growth of New France became an object of dislike and jealousy to the English colonies. They were antagonists from national sentiment and history, rivals in trade and intercourse with the Indians, opponents in religion and forms of government, in character and customs. Besides, the everlasting hatred between England and France, which found its vents in a war which lasted for 100 years, made easy the local conflicts.

I do not intend to follow the two races in this prolonged contest, for it would require more than the space of a short paper. I will simply mention that towards the end of the 17th century, the French power vast-

ly overshadowed the English in America, and included, under the sway of Louis XIV., most of the Hudson Bay, Acadia, Canada proper, much of Maine, portions of Vermont and of New York, and the whole valley of the Mississippi River.

John Clark Ridpath, in his history of the United States, in the grammar school edition, says: "Such had been the success of France during the year 1757 that the English had not a single hamlet left in the whole basin of the St. Lawrence. Every cabin where English was spoken had been swept out of the Ohio Valley. At the close of the same year, 1757, France possessed 20 times as much American territory as England and five times as much as England and Spain together."

Still the end of this historic struggle was near. External more than internal events, were the real causes of the final result. While New France had been greatly hampered by indifference and neglect at home, and in later years by the criminal corruption of its officials and general mismanagement, the court of the French kings was rotten and refused the promised reinforcements, which caused, in spite of all the skill of Montcalm, internal weakness at the time of the Cession.

On the other hand, William Pitt was coming to power in England at the moment of greatest triumph for the French in America. He sent General Amherst, Major-General Wolfe, Admiral Boscawen to capture Louisbourg; in the west, General Abercrombie had hurled 15,000 men against Montcalm. General Bradstreet, with a colonial force, was sent to Fort Frontenac.

The following year, in 1758, General Prideaux and Sir William Johnson captured Fort Niagara. The English then numbered one million and a quarter of souls, while the French numbered a little over 60,000.

In 1759 Wolfe and Montcalm prepared for the final struggle. It was fought on the plains of Abraham. Both commanders were killed. The English, with their famous Scotch Highlanders, won the day. It was practically the end. De Levis made a gallant struggle the following year, 1760, to recover ground, defeated Murray at the battle of Ste. Foye,

but in vain. The Governor De Vaudreuil surrendered, and on the 10th of February, 1763, some three years after, the treaty of Paris closed the contest of centuries, and by it a continent, which Voltaire called "a few acres of snow," passed into British hands.

"The end of this international duel was, however, a glorious one, as it had been," says Hopkins, "a myriad instances of individual heroism and collective conflicts during its progress."

Beside it all other contests seem dwarfed in the immensity of the issues involved and in the vast field over which the contestants fought, while in result it prepared the way for the future establishment of this great American Republic and a progressive Canada; saved from the shocks of the coming French revolution, from the shame of the motherland of to-day, and which some day will see the standard of liberty waving over the ramparts of her historical cities, sheltering citizens neither French nor English, but Canadians, and developing side by side with the United States, upon the continent of North America.

The cession of Canada to England by the treaty of Paris in 1763, made the United States possible. "With a strong French power entrenched to the North of the great lakes and stretching down the continent until it reached Louisiana, a small independent group of English colonies would have been out of question, says Castel Hopkins, and the 13 Colonies themselves so thoroughly recognized this fact and the necessity of winning in the duel between France and England, that more than once they rushed into hostilities on their own account, their local troops co-operating with the British regulars in both offensive and defensive warfare."

The history of Canada under British rule is well known, for it was more or less mixed with the United States history.

In 1773, when the American revolution broke out, 40,000 loyalists left for Ontario and strengthened the English colony there.

In 1775 the United States tried to take Canada by force, but was not successful, in spite of Montgomery's pluck and valor.

In 1812 a similar attempt was made without success.

In 1847 upper and lower Canada were united, and in 1867 Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia came together and formed the Canadian Confederation, under the name of "Dominion of Canada."

The northwest Territories were bought from the Hudson Bay Company in 1869, and Manitoba, cut from these Territories, joined the Confederation in 1870.

British Columbia joined Canada in 1871, on condition that a railway should be built across the continent. Prince Edward's Island joined in 1873.

The district of Keewatin was established in 1873. The Canadian-Pacific Railway, which extends from the Canadian winter port of St. John to Montreal and from Montreal across the continent to Vancouver, was completed in 1885. The districts of two new provinces were made out of Mackenzie, Ungava and Franklin were created in 1895; the Yukon organized in 1890, and three years ago two new provinces were made out of the northwest Territories, namely, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Now that we have swiftly glanced over historical Canada, I will try to give you an idea, even if it should be a faint one, of its resources and development.

(2) RESOURCES.

Although Canada includes within its area some of the very high latitudes, a vast proportion of its territory is in the latitudes which are occupied by the most populous, progressive and wealthy nations of Europe and of the world.

Mines.—But its high latitudes are not, by any means, the least valuable portions of its area, for we gather, in the Reports of "The Official Guide," prepared by Mr. William Ogilvie, for the Dominion Government, much information relating to discoveries and resources and developments of the Yukon district, within a few miles of the Arctic Circle.

It has produced one hundred million dollars, in gold, within the past ten years and are expected to produce as much more within the next ten. The precious metals and minerals of enormous value are known to exist in many widely separated

portions of Northern as in more Southern Canada. In Nova Scotia, in British Columbia, in Ontario, in the river beds of Chaudiere, in the Province of Quebec and the Saskatchewan, in the province bearing the same name, all only awaiting the enterprise of the prospectors and the capitalists to repeat the experience of the Yukon.

The recent discoveries of silver at Cobalt and the nickel mines being worked at Sudbery, in Northern Ontario, are of richness unsurpassed in the world. Much of the American capital is engaged in operating them.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, an associate of the Royal School of Mines, says in an article entitled "Mineral Resources and Development of Canada:" "We have opened up by degrees the copper deposits of the Eastern townships, the iron ores of Nova Scotia, the phosphates and asbestos of Quebec, the gypsum of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the salt and petroleum of the Peninsula of Ontario, the silver mines of Port Arthur district in Western Ontario, and in the more immediate modern history, we have developed the gold, silver and copper mines of British Columbia, the gold ores in Ontario and the placers of the Klondike."

I may add, ladies and gentlemen, that Ontario, with its mineral production, taken from the Report of the Geological Bureau, namely: Cement, pressed brick, roofing tiles, terra cotta, paving bricks, sewer pipes, petroleum, illuminating and lubricating oil, benzines and naphtha, gas and fuel, oils and tar, paraffin, wax and candles, natural gas, salt, iron, nickel, copper and gold; Quebec, with its iron ore, its brimstone, chrome ore, ochre ore, iron, copper pyrites, galena, zinc; its gold, asbestos, mica, felspar, slate, flagstone, cement, lime kilns, brick yards; New Brunswick, with its production of terra cotta, its granite and coal; Nova Scotia, with its gold, iron ore, its coal and coke, its gypsum, grindstone and limestone; British Columbia, with its gold, silver, lead, copper, coal and coke, building stone, brick and other metals, aggregating nearly 112½ million of dollars, 10 years ago, in 1898, together with the mining resources of other provinces, and especially Alberta, the Saskatchewan, the Territories and the Districts, go to prove that the mineral

wealth of Canada is not only incalculable, but one of the richest of the globe.

Timber.—In an article written by Catherine Hughes on "Canadian Forests and Timber Interests," she inserts an official report upon forests, made by Mr. George Johnson, F.S.S., Dominion Statistician, issued in 1895, and which gives an area per head of 159.8 acres; whilst there are in the United States 7.03 acres per head, and exporting for \$27,175,686 in 1896.

It remains a fact that the forests of Canada are the largest and most valuable now remaining in the world, and, generally speaking, occupy the tracts, which from various causes are least valuable for agriculture.

Agriculture.—While it is dangerous and unwise to make predictions with any degree of certainty, it seems reasonably safe to assume that wheat will always be one of the principal staples of food throughout the world, and the question, therefore, of its production always one of considerable interest. Those countries, therefore, which are capable of producing it in any quantity, will remain important factors in the consideration of the world's food supply.

On this assumption that wheat will never be displaced from its position in the front rank as an article of food, and in view of the fact that Canada undoubtedly possesses an enormous area of land that is adaptable for wheat cultivation, it is clearly worth while spending some space in the examination of the extent and capabilities of that area.

With the exception of some of the regions in the extreme north, there is practically no part of Canada where the soil and climate are not suitable, more or less, for the production of wheat, but some parts of the country offer such particular advantages for its cultivation that they require more detailed attention than the rest of the Dominion, which, therefore, for the purposes of this paper, may be divided in two portions: The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, British Columbia forming one part, and Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta forming the other.

The Central Provinces offer the only opportunity in the world for obtaining free (for the government gives free to every male settler over 18 years of age 160 acres of land) for obtaining free wheat lands which are easily accessible by railways and most easily brought under cultivation, and which produces the highest quality of wheat in the world, in a healthful and invigorating climate and under a progressive government.

Let me lay before you the agricultural resources of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Central Provinces of the Dominion, and, I may add, the field of my colonizing labors.

In Manitoba.—The wealth of Manitoba Province lies in its fertile and easily tilled soil. Agriculture, in its various branches, is now and ever will remain the chief occupation of the people. In a report issued by direction of Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, we read: "In the early days of its history, wheat growing was the chief branch of that industry, mainly because it could be carried on with less capital than some other branches, but experience has shown that mixed farming, in the aggregate, year in and year out, produces the most satisfactory results.

It is calculated that there are in the province 25 million acres of land available for cultivation, of which nearly 6 millions were under crop in 1906, considerably over one-half in wheat. So heavy have been the wheat shipments that they at times have heavily taxed the carrying capacity of the transportation systems.

In Alberta, the wheat crop of the province amounted to over 3½ million bushels; barley, nearly 1½ million bushels; oats, 13 million bushels. The raising of Fall-sown wheat is comparatively new in Alberta. Yet this year (1907) nearly 3 million bushels were produced, chiefly in the southern portion of the province.

In the same district sugar beets were grown, from which the local sugar factory at Raymond made 4½ million pounds of sugar.

The area of the province is over 160 million acres. Allowing one-half of this for lakes, timber land and inferior land, the estimate is a fair one that there are 80 million acres of first-class land in Alberta.

This would provide farms for 500,000 farmers, each having 160 acres of land.

In Saskatchewan.—The report on grain crops of the Province of Saskatchewan in the year 1906 shows there were about 2½ million acres under crop, dotted over a total area of 73,048,960 acres wholly or practically under settlement.

The average yield of grain for the whole province was as follows:

Wheat	21.40	bushels per acre.
Oats	37.45	" " "
Barley	24.57	" " "
Flax	9.35	" " "
Speltz	25.36	" " "

Up to the close of the last century it was generally conceded that the settled portions of the Saskatchewan gave crop returns equal to the older settled province of Manitoba.

It is now known that the Saskatchewan, with its broad acres of prairie, in the south, and its prairies, with park-like homesteads, in the central portions, has within its bounds the greatest wheat producing area of the Dominion.

With its million acres of open prairie ready for the plough, settlers at once become interested in farming. Many of them had but little capital when they came west and entered for their homesteads of 160 acres. Inspired by the knowledge that it was their own, they have adapted themselves to the ways of the country and are to-day prosperous, sure of a home and living for themselves and families for all time to come, far beyond their greatest hopes and dreams.

It would, indeed, do your eyes good to see the grandiose, the unique spectacle of these endless wheat fields, just before the harvest, waving under the Autumnal breezes, their golden and heavily-laden ears, the future bread which shall feed the larger part of the human race, as it would do your heart good to see the "home" of the new settler nearby a little brook, and where dwell peace, contentment and happiness.

Butter and Cheese Industries.—It has increased in the proportion of 110 per cent.

	1896.	1906.
Butter	1,052,089	7,086,019
Cheese	13,956,571	24,441,064
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,008,660	31,527,083

Ranching.—In Alberta the number of cattle exported from Alberta in 1903 was 18,500, valued at \$825,000; in 1905 this number increased to 74,300, valued at 3½ million dollars; in 1906 it was 114,000, valued at about 6½ million dollars.

In Manitoba.—The enumeration of live stock owned in 1906 included 215,819 horses, 521,112 cattle, 28,975 sheep and 200,509 swine, an increase in five years of 32 per cent. in horses, 49 per cent. in cattle, 59 per cent. in swine. The animal productions placed on the market by Manitoba farmers in 1901, including live stock sold during the year, was valued above 7½ million dollars, so that if the increase in such productions kept pace with the stock increase, the value of the productions in 1906 should be over 11½ million dollars.

In the Province of Saskatchewan there are several ranches which are devoted exclusively to raising horses. There is nothing so fascinating as the life on the ranch.

It is the normal life, the land of a man's heart's desire. Many a time I admired in the vastness of the desert, after a day's ride with the men at the cutting out, in round-up days, the beauty of a northern starry night and the quietude of the camp-fires on the prairie, and oftentimes came to me the verses of the poet:

Did you ever watch the camp fire
When the wood has fallen low,
And the ashes 'gin to whiten
'Round the embers' crimson glow,
With the night sounds all about you
Making silence doubly sweet,
And a full moon high above you
That the spell may be complete?
Did you ever sit there thinking
'Mid your pipe's gray, pungent
breath,
While the fire's last, feeble flicker
Met a magic, glow-worn death—
Tell me, were you ever nearer
To the land of heart's desire,
Than when you sat there smoking
With your feet up to the fire?

—Hector Donald.

I will not speak here of the resources of the other provinces of the Dominion, for I must cut short and point out the development of these three central provinces, with a general view of the development of the fisheries and industries of Canada at large.

(3) DEVELOPMENT.

If I should restrict myself to the development of the Central Provinces I should simply say that it has been marvelous for the past few years.

The population, which was 400,000 in 1901, was 800,000 in 1906. The total area under cultivation in 1898 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was 2½ million acres; the year 1906 showed a cultivated area of 8 million acres.

In 1896 the total wheat crop of what is now Central Canada was placed at 15 million bushels. In 1906 the wheat crop of the Central Province was over 90 million bushels.

The export in 1896 was nearly 8 million bushels; in 1906 it was over 65 million bushels.

In a report from the Department of Agriculture, and due to the courtesy of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, I find the following table:

These figures, says this report, with the exception of those for Saskatchewan, are taken from the 1906 Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture:

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Saskatchewan	25.41	22.57	19.44	17.51	23.09	21.40
Kansas	18.5	10.4	14.1	12.4	13.9	15.1
Minnesota	12.9	13.9	13.1	12.8	13.3	10.9
North Dakota	13.1	15.9	12.7	11.8	14.0	13.6
South Dakota	12.9	13.2	13.8	9.6	13.7	13.4
Nebraska	17.1	20.9	15.7	13.6	19.4	22.0
Iowa	16.2	12.7	12.4	11.6	14.2	15.7
United States	15.0	14.5	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5
Russia	7.9	11.1	10.6	11.5	10.2	

RAILWAYS.

Now, bear in mind that the present rapid construction of railways throughout the prairies not only ensures cheap transport of the surplus of crops and abundant fuel to the prairie region, from the wooded area to the east and north, and from the vast coal deposits which underlie almost the whole region along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

The progress of Canada for the past twelve years, especially, has been enormous. In order to make Canada a homogeneous whole, the stupendous work of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway was undertaken and completed in 1885. It extends from one ocean to the other, opening and developing the country at a marvelous rate, forming a highway to the east of 3,740 miles, over which the trade of the Indies reached the trade of Europe.

The Laurier government has subsidized another gigantic work—the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, to extend from Moncton, N. B., via the Intercolonial Railroad, to Quebec, and westward through the undeveloped portions of the Province of Quebec, Ontario to Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba; to Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, and to the Pacific coast, at Prince Rupert, through the northern part of British Columbia, on a stretch of 3460 miles, with projected branches in many portions of the eastern, central and western provinces. By liberal grants of subsidies, both federal and provisional governments have promoted the building of railways now, because an absolute necessity, until the whole country, I might say, is covered with a network.

FISHERIES.

But I said I would mention the development of the fisheries of Canada and of her industries.

Writing in 1870, the Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, declared that the fisheries of Canada, as a national possession, are inestimable, and as a field for industry and enterprise, they are inexhaustible.

The honorable gentleman was right, for at that time the total export of Canada in this connection

was only \$3,600,000, while in 1897 it was \$10,300,000.

These exports do not give a full view of the development in this respect.

The following table gives the value of the yield:

1870	.....	\$ 6,577,391
1871	.....	7,573,199
1872	.....	9,570,116
1883	.....	16,824,092
1892	.....	18,741,171
1896	.....	20,407,424

From 1869 to 1896 there was a yield of \$420,168,045 in fisheries.

The fact that foreign nations cling tenaciously to every privilege they may possess, by treaty, in Canadian waters helps to indicate the importance of Canada's fisheries.

A practical proof of international interest was the award of 1877, by which the United States had to pay \$5,000,000 for five years' use of Canadian Atlantic fisheries.

In fact, the fisheries of Canada are equal to any in the world. In 1906 the value of the fishing output was reckoned at \$1,503,615 in the Province of Ontario alone. One-fifth of the fish caught in Canada are taken in New Brunswick waters.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia have been one of the most valuable in the Dominion, reaching a total output of over 7½ millions of dollars in 1903, until it was surpassed by the fisheries of British Columbia, occupying now the most important place in the wealth producing activities of the Dominion.

The annual revenue of the inland and deep sea fishing may be estimated at upwards of 10 millions of dollars, and it is only fair to add that so far the deep sea fishing has not been developed to anything like the extent the potentialities warrant.

In 1906, even from the lakes in Central Alberta, 375,000 pounds of splendid white fish were exported. The same thing can be said of the Saskatchewan, of the Athabasca, Mackenzie and Keewatin districts.

This is an industry which is as yet in its infancy and from which great things are expected.

Quebec, with its fisheries of the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, the lakes, is no small quan-

tity in the revenue of Canada's fisheries.

INDUSTRIES.

But I must say a word of the development of its industries.

E. B. Bigger, editor of The Canadian Journal of Fabrics and of The Canadian Engineer, published an article entitled "Progress of Canadian Industries," which is very instructive, indeed, and from which I quote the following statement:

"Textile manufacturing in Canada began as a domestic industry and continued so almost till the last century; and those who survey with pride its present magnitude and high character must not forget how much we are indebted to the skill, patience and deftness of the French-Canadian for its early success as a native industry and for its later achievements under the modern factory system. If the French Canadians had not become a strong element in the population of Canada the cotton, woolen, silk and other textile industries of Canada could not have become what they are to-day, nor could our boot and shoe and other branches of the leather trade have attained their present enviable position. Indeed, the United States themselves could never have gained their prominence in cotton manufacturing and in boot and shoe manufacturing had it not been able to draw upon the Province of Quebec for its factory hands."

To-day the woolen manufacturers, carpet, flax, linen, hemp and silk manufacturers, the cotton and pulp-industry, the boot industry are all prosperous.

Just to mention the cotton industry, I find in the Reports of Shipments of American and Canadian Cottons to China, via the Canadian Pacific Railway, that in 1887 the United States exported to China 4,055,970 pounds, while Canada exported 1,742,205 pounds; the year later, in 1898, the United States exported 4,898,470; Canada exported 2,471,278 pounds.

A very fair test of the excellence and cheapness of some articles of Canadian manufacture may be formed by a comparison of our export trade with that of the United States. In agricultural implements the manufacturers of both countries have an

extensive home market, but they require outlets to foreign countries for their surplus products. The value of the exports of all kinds of agricultural implements from the two countries compare as follows:

Year.	From United States.	From Canada.
1894.....	\$5,027,915.....	\$466,477
1895.....	5,413,075.....	665,667
1896.....	5,176,775.....	595,277

In proportion to the population of the two countries, the exports from Canada are about 55 per cent. larger than from the United States. Nor does this show the full percentage in favor of Canada. A large number of Canadian implements are shipped to New York, Boston and other Atlantic seaports in the United States, for re-shipment to Australia, Argentina and Europe, and are included in the United States returns of exports. (These notes are taken from J. J. Cassidy, editor of The Canadian Manufacturer, from his work, "The Industrial History of Canada.")

FINANCE,

COMMERCE,

INDUSTRIES.

In order to show in a satisfactory manner the development of Canada for the past ten years, allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to put before your eyes the results of Canada's finances, commerce and industries for the past ten years.

FINANCES.		1906.	
Receipts from the Federal Treasury	\$ 36,618,591	\$ 80,139,360	
Bank Capital	62,198,413	91,074,505	
Deposits in Banks and Savings Banks	245,029,144	626,079,325	
Bank Discount	224,507,301	559,338,229	
Bank Notes in Circulation (Banks and Government)	50,707,059	112,307,932	
COMMERCE.		1896.	
Exterior Commerce	\$239,025,360	\$546,947,437	
Exportation of Agricultural Products	55,378,407	127,401,910	
Railway Receipts	30,374,295	125,322,865	
Rail Way Traffic (number of passengers)	13,053,023	27,989,782	
Railway Traffic (merchandise, tons)	24,268,294	57,966,713	
Canal Traffic	7,991,073	9,371,744	
INDUSTRIES.		1900.	
Industrial Capital	\$ 446,916,487	\$843,531,178	
Production	481,053,375	715,035,905	
Workmen, number	344,035	391,487	
Salaries and Wages	113,248,350	164,394,490	

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will close by saying that the Dominion of Canada is attracting the attention of the whole world to-day. Immigrants are flocking to its shore from every part of the British Empire, from Austria, Hungary, Galicia, Poland, Russia, Germany, France, Belgium, and the largest number from the United States; 60,000 Americans last year removed from the United States to Central and Western Canada to take advantage of the offer of free farms made by the Canadian government there.

In the trainloads of homeseekers, says Mr. A. A. Acland, of The Toronto Globe, in the trains that are pulling out of Regina Station, it is easily seen that most of the passengers are Americans. There is marked difference between the American settler and the European immigrant, even though the latter be Eng-

lish speaking. The American does not regard himself as an immigrant. Such a term would identify him too closely with the hordes of continentals that pour in through Castle Garden, and he would resent its application to himself. He is simply a man of more or less substance, who is moving to another locality. The fact that the new locality is under another flag and entails a change of allegiance, does not bother him in the least. He knows where he is going, understands the land regulations, chaffs the conductor of the train, yells from the window to any citizen of any town to know the local price of wheat, and feels just as much at home as before he had crossed the invisible boundary line."

In fact, there is no business, occupation or investment so safe and permanent as a land investment.

Thousands of families from Europe and America are now located in Central Canada on farms of their own and live happily.

I may state, though, that there are few women in the west; for Canada is a man's country, from the fact that all new countries first attract men, because the labor required for early settlement calls for that of men more than for that of women.

In Manitoba there are 21,717, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan 57,851 more males than females. There is an increasing demand for woman's help. Here is a good opportunity, and this information should be welcome in certain quarters.

Years ago statesmen of these United States and Canada were heard saying: "Young men, go West." The saying to-day ought to be: "Young women, go West." For if America is the land of achievements. Canada to-day is the land of opportunities in every way, socially, materially and matrimonially.

There is an increasing demand for woman's help, and especially for servant girls.

The farther West you travel, the greater the scarcity, and with the demand the compensation is increased.

This scarcity has brought on numberless Japanese as cooks, porters, waiters, etc., taking even the places of chamber maids. There would be a way of solving one of Canada's problems and stop the cheap importation of yellow labor by having young white women to go West. Besides,

it would do incalculable good to the Church, for these devoted Catholic girls would bring with the purity of their hearts, the infinity of their faith in many a home.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I may not have spoken up to your expectation. It might have been easier for me to tell you a few incidents of the prairie life and of my work of colonization in Central Canada, but I thought that the character of the course of lectures given in this beautiful hall, and the names of the lecturers, such as Rev. T. Smith, Dr. Walsh, Conde Pallen, etc., entailed on my part a lecture of a more instructive and serious nature.

I have given you but a faint historical sketch, but enough, I hope, to induce some of you to take up the study of that interesting country, situated, as Canada is, upon the northern border of the great American Republic whose social and commercial relations should be conducive to the best interest of both countries; remembering, at the same time, that over 300,000 Americans in a few years settled in Canada, and 5,148 Irishmen last year settled in the Province of Manitoba, the smallest of the West.

Although I have taken up the work of colonizing with European and American Catholic colonists in Central Canada, and work my best for the extension of God's Church in the Great Lone Land of the past—the great Canadian West of the future—although I have thus far, since I left this parish, last March, started 11 different stations where Holy Mass was never said before save in two of them; 11 stations ministered to-day by three priests, on a stretch of 150 miles from East to West, and 100 miles from North to South; although I am trying to secure lands for Catholic colonists, especially from seaports and rural districts to obtain a larger representation of our Catholic people in the Legislatures, and also to swell the ranks of the Catholic army and give them a share in that fertile soil in these vast plains, whose trails have been trodden by the black robe missionary of the West for over a hundred years before the white man taught his civilization to the red men—a civilization which, in truth, has killed him—in spite of work, of disappointments, sometimes of obstacles from

friends, and what not, I have not forgotten you and never will forget the parishioners of St. Joseph, in the Terrace City. I sincerely thank the Dean for his delicate and thoughtful attention, as I am also grateful to Father Xavier for having given me the opportunity of speaking to you to-night, and at your welcome; at your hearty greeting and marked sympathy, if it were not for the vision of the great West—the granary of the world—about to become the exclusive portion of non-Catholic inheritance, if it were not for the vision, vivid before me now, of a few thousand hands raised to heaven, supplicating the Lord to send workers in his vineyard—for the harvest is abundant and the workmen few—I would almost regret to have left St. Joseph's Parish, in Yonkers, a home of peace, of piety, of love of God and Church, a people whose love for the Church and her priests is equalled only by its attachment to the faith of their fathers, but, thanks be to God and to your good prayers and good wishes, I will try to remain and be the humble instrument in God's hands in the establishment of Catholic colonies, and erect here and there chapels, with their crosses pointing toward heaven as beacons, on this great and glorious American Continent, beacons for the guidance, the hope, the salvation of souls, and the greatest glory of God and welfare of the country.



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FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO

REV. L. P. GRAVEL,

OFFICES: 301 W. 150th St., N. Y. City, U. S. A.
50 W. Hochelaga St., Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
306 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que., Can.
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